

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

West Point admits women

WEST POINT, New York, July 8 (AFP). — West Point, the United States Army Military Academy, yesterday admitted 118 women as cadets for the first time in its history.

Eighty women were admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, Tuesday, while the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, accepted its first women cadets last week.

But the future officers will not be able to fight, according to U.S. law. They will study computer and other scientific speciality fields.

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Price : 50 fils

Old Testament ms. published

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 8 (R). — A limited facsimile edition of the Aleppo Codex, a thousand-year-old manuscript of the Old Testament, has just been published here.

Considered the oldest and most important manuscript of the Old Testament, the Codex was written in about 900 A.D. and has formed the basis for all Hebrew bibles published since then.

Riad returns to Cairo

Fighting still rages in north Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 8 (Agencies). — Rightwing forces today captured Amioun, capital of northern Lebanon's Koura district, after a savage street battle which marked a severe setback for the leftist-Palestinian alliance.

Ina'am Ra'ad, leader of the pro-left Syrian national Social Party (PPS), announced the fall of Amioun — previously a PPS stronghold — in a written statement.

But a Palestinian spokesman said here that the alliance's Kour

ra offensive had succeeded in taking rightist pressure off Tal Al-Zaatar, besieged and under almost continuous attack for over two weeks.

Fighting meanwhile continued to rage in the north of Lebanon, with conflicting reports coming in on the situation in the coastal town of Shekka.

Phalangists and their rightwing allies continued to affirm they controlled the town, but the leftists and Palestinians said their men

were inside and were resisting attacks.

Clashes spread along the northern coast, where tanks and armoured vehicles had turned the conflict into full-scale battles, reports from the front said.

A rightwing radio said its troops had now recaptured about 15 villages that were over-run by the leftists when the fighting flared up five days ago.

Observers said, however, that neither side was believed to be totally in control, as the villages are rather large, making mopping-up operations difficult.

The 17-day-old battle for the Palestinian refugee camp of Tai Al-Zaatar, in the Beirut suburbs, continued unabated today, with the Palestinians displaying fierce resistance.

With the perimeter of this enclave in rightist territory continuing to dwindle, the Palestinians made a swift counterthrust today in an attempt to relieve some of the pressure and broke through east of the camp.

Informed sources, meanwhile, said leftists have sought Soviet (Continued on page 6)



KHARTOUM DEERIS — Sudanese soldiers seen guarding the central telex office in Khartoum, Wednesday, after blasting their way in last Saturday to dislodge mercenaries who attacked Khartoum in an attempt to overthrow President Nimeiry. (AP wirephoto).

Kissinger: Arab unity essential for peace in M.E.

WASHINGTON, July 8, (R). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that Arab unity was essential for peace in Lebanon and with Israel.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting with Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Dr. Kissinger rebutted accusations by radical Arab elements that the United States had been trying to split the Arab camp.

"Peace in the Middle East cannot progress without unity among the Arab nations," he said.

"Contrary to what our critics are saying, the United States favours unity among the Arab nations."

Dr. Kissinger praised Saudi Arabia for helping to bring together Syria and Egypt, which sent representatives to Riyadh last month in an effort to patch up their differences.

"Whatever assistance the United States can give to this process we will be eager to do" he said.

A senior U.S. official said Dr. Kissinger viewed Arab unity as an essential ingredient in both the Lebanon dispute and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In his toast to Prince Abdullah, Dr. Kissinger repeated U.S. endorsement of a proposal first advanced by Saudi Arabia for a round-table discussion among all the warring parties in Lebanon.

"I believe, and Saudi Arabia believes, the time has come to have a round-table conference in which all the parties discuss how all the parties can live together," he said.

The United States would not be one of those parties, but Dr. Kissinger said in a speech in Chicago Tuesday that the U.S. special representative in Lebanon, Talbot Seeley, was encouraging all the Lebanese parties towards such a conference.

Dr. Kissinger said that steps had to be taken on all sides in the Middle East but did not specify whether he meant the Lebanese situation, Israel or both.

Prince Abdullah, the head of the Saudi Arabian national guard and the country's second deputy premier, has been holding talks

in Washington with U.S. political and defence officials.

His country is expected to place orders for some 4,000 million dollars worth of U.S. military equipment this year.

Reportedly included on the Saudi shopping list are nearly 2,000 Sidewinder interceptor missiles.

Saudi Arabia is also purchasing 16 Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries and is in the process of acquiring 110 F-5 jet fighters.

Mr. William Clements, the U.S. deputy defence secretary, was quoted in an interview today as saying the Pentagon was advising Saudi Arabia against buying the air force's highly advanced F-14 and F-15 jet fighters since it regarded these as too sophisticated for the Saudi air force.

Soviet spaceship operating smoothly

MOSCOW, July 8 (AFP). — The docking of the two-man Soviet spacecraft Soyuz-21 with the Salyut-five orbiting space station yesterday was a great technical success, the Tass news agency correspondent at Mission Control reported today.

He said the manoeuvre involved no technical innovations and was completed within 10 minutes at the scheduled time, with the minimum use of fuel.

Tass quoted a senior space official as saying the capsule's commander, Colonel Boris Volynov, had carried out the docking operation 100 times during training and once in orbit, on board Soyuz-five in 1969.

Col. Volynov and his fellow crewman Lieutenant-Colonel Vitali Zholobov were spending today preparing scientific instruments for experiments that necessitated human control the agency added.

Khaddam ends Moscow visit

MOSCOW, July 8 (AFP). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hakim Khaddam left here today at the end of a four-day visit, TASS news agency reported.

He was seen off by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Nimeiry details plan of the aborted attack

KHARTOUM, July 8 (Agencies). — Mohammad Nour Seede, named as a leader of last week's abortive coup against President Jafar Nimeiry, was arrested today, the Sudan news agency reported.

The former army Brigadier had been sought since the attempted coup last Friday in which at least 300 people are reported to have

died and hundreds to have been wounded.

He had been named as leader of the coup attempt along with former army Captain Bushra Abdalla, who was captured a few days ago.

Sudan has accused Libya of sending mercenaries to carry out the coup. It has severed diplomatic relations and all other ties with Libya.

President Nimeiry told military units here today the mercenaries crossed into Sudan from north and west in groups of two or three.

Some of them had been in Sudan for more than a year, taking jobs as labourers, the agency quoted him as saying.

They buried their weapons in five stores in the desert 60 miles (96 km) north of Khartoum. Two stores have been discovered, President Nimeiry said.

The weapons were transported by lorries to the targets on the eve of the coup attempt. A first group of attackers intended to paralyse the armed forces, kill the president, ministers, army leaders, and senior officials.

Another group would arrive to "consolidate the invasion and control the situation," the president said.

Sudan has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi of seeking (Continued on page 6)

But 3 hijackers escaped Gur: Entebbe raid triumph for Israeli intelligence

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AFP). — Israeli army chief of staff Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur revealed today that the Israelis began planning to liberate the Entebbe hijack hostages just two days after the Air France plane was hijacked.

General Gur told a press conference that experts began examining the problem on Tuesday of last week, 49 hours after a pro-Palestinian group hijacked the plane and forced it to fly to Entebbe, Uganda.

It was not until Friday, however, that they came up with a plan of action which was approved the following day by the Israeli authorities he said.

The raid, in which the Israelis secured the release of more than 100 hostages, at the cost of four deaths, including three of the hostages took place early on Sunday morning.

Gen. Gur said however that

three of the hijackers had probably escaped. The Israelis had reason to believe 10 gunmen were at the airport, but only seven were found and killed, he said.

Gen. Gur's explanation was the first detailed Israeli account of the operation.

He said four planes took part in the raid, which was carried out by paratroopers and regular soldiers. Thirty-three doctors and logistics experts also took part in the operation, he said.

The doctors had all the latest medical and surgical equipment and all the necessary drugs.

Gen. Gur praised Israeli communications experts who, he said, kept the raiders in touch with their officers and allowed the plan to be modified as necessary.

The whole operation, he said, would never have been possible without the help of intelligence (Continued on page 6)

Security Council meets Saturday at OAU request

UNITED NATIONS, July 8 (Agencies). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the world community in a statement published today to find effective ways to deal with "the increasingly pervasive and pernicious practice of international terrorism."

He said the "tragic incident" at Entebbe underlined the urgency of that task.

Mr. Waldheim added that there had been a number of erroneous and misleading press reports concerning his position on the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport which freed more than 100 hostages held

by pro-Palestinian hijackers. The Secretary-General has been criticised in a number of editorials, official statements and in messages from individuals which have reached the U.N. in the past few days.

In the statement prepared last night and released today, he set out a chronological account of his stand.

The African countries late Wednesday night proposed that the U.N. Security Council strongly condemn Israel for "aggression against Uganda and the violation of" (Continued on page 6)

French pilots slam Israeli anti-hijack tactics

PARIS, July 8 (AFP). — The French airline pilots' union today condemned armed intervention against hijackers of airliners.

Israeli armed forces succeeded in releasing most of the passengers of a hijacked Air France plane in Uganda early on July 4, but only by a "hair's breadth," a union statement cautioned.

"If those holding the hostages had thrown a few grenades that could have turned the successful (Israeli) operation into a massacre."

Resorting to armed intervention "tends to make people forget that aerial hijackings are only possible when preventive measures are inadequate," the statement continued.

Shortcomings in these measures "are shown on the occasion of each hijacking."

The union statement was issued despite the fact that the 12 Air France crew members at Entebbe, Uganda, were all unharm

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AFP). — Next week Jimmy Carter will be selected officially as his party's candidate for the presidential elections at the Democrat party convention.

But the former Governor of Georgia has still to overcome the resentment felt by many members of the Party's hierarchy. Many congressmen, mayors and governors cannot forgive him his rapid rise to the top, a rise which he owed only to himself and his electors.

The intelligentsia and the political commentators, who were also taken by surprise, are full of criticism for the southerner.

Carter is no longer the peanut grower who six months ago was "the butt of jokes in Washington's political salons. It is now accepted that he has a solid political grounding, an enormous capacity for hard work, a wide literary and musical background, and an extensive knowledge of nuclear physics."

Jimmy Carter, the man from Plains, says: I am your man

He was a first-rate naval officer serving as second-in command on board a nuclear powered submarine.

It is also true that he left the navy to return to his farm at Plains, Georgia (population 683), that he knows the blacks better than most since he has spent most of his life among them, and that he is full of ambition which, in politics, is a quality.

But the party hierarchy finds it hard to accept him because he comes from the South, because he does not even have an office in Washington and because during the primaries he not only beat George Wallace but men like Henry Jackson who were backed by the unions.

On top of this he swept aside the "anybody but Carter" movement which was secretly sponsored by senator Hubert Humphrey.

It was in 1972, when he was 47, that Jimmy Carter decided to run for the presidency this year. In 1972 the party chairman Larry O'Brian gave him the job of or-

ganising George McGovern's campaign — as a "bone to chew on" said O'Brian who regarded Carter as being too pushing.

While campaigning for McGovern, Carter flanked by his young Georgian advisers, spent four months travelling around the United States beginning, at the same time, to build up political files on the various delegates.

Four over-riding principles guided Carter in his present campaign.

First, the American people were sick of the Washington bureaucracy, the false promises and the untruths of the men in power, from the president down to the mayors and including the congressmen, the governors, and the union chiefs.

His message was the voters were looking for a new face which had never been involved in Watergate or its sequels, nor with the party machine. "I am your man," he said, speaking to the voters.

Secondly, the political, economic, and social weight of the so-

thern states is beginning to gain ground on that of the overpopulated states of the north-east and the Great Lakes region.

Forty per cent of the American population now lives in the southern belt which stretches from Maryland to Arizona and California.

Jimmy Carter feels that the time has come for a southerner, a Democrat, and a friend of the minority groups to bring the South out of what, for a long time, has been a ghetto.

Thirdly, a practising Baptist — this is held against him — Carter, who says he is in direct contact with God, has conducted his campaign putting himself in direct contact with the electorate. This too has been successful.

Fourthly, this farmer, who is the son of a farmer brought up the hard way, has appealed with lucidity and perhaps with emotion to the American dream of a return to the earth.

In the middle of his campaign

he published his autobiography in which he tells of his life as a boy in Plains. The house where he lived had neither running water nor electricity. At the age of seven, before going to school on foot, he had to chop wood, work in the cotton fields, and plant sweet potatoes and melons.

He used to go hunting with his black friends. His father was a strict segregationist. His mother "Miss Lillian" who is still alive, was a nurse, very liberal and spent much of her time involved in the black problem.

Plains has changed little in the past 50 years but the peanut farm run by Jimmy Carter and his brother has prospered. The man who may become the next president has maintained close links with his home town.

There remains his eternal smile which irritates many people.

The man from Plains is secretive and hard as those who have mingled with him will tell you.

West Berlin authorities: we knew of escape plan

WEST BERLIN, July 8 (R). — West Berlin's justice authorities were warned 10 hours in advance that four women anarchists would be freed from a top-security prison in the city, a justice department spokesman said today.

He said that on Tuesday afternoon a man with a crisp, forceful voice called the press office of the Justice Department and announced: "this is the June-the-Second Movement. We shall free the prisoners."

"Oxford (Senator Hermann Oxford, the city minister for justice) will be killed."

Early on Wednesday morning the four women escaped from Lehrterstrasse women's prison by overpowering two warders at gunpoint and sliding down the prison wall on knotted bedclothes. They vanished without trace.

The spokesman said the telephone warning was passed on immediately to security officials, but added that such calls were received quite frequently.

Police said they believed the (Continued on page 6)

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Henry's right

Henry Kissinger delivered a speech earlier this week to a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, in which he called for a "new foreign policy consensus" in America, and he specifically admonished that "foreign policy must be conducted not as a response to domestic passions or to international crises, but as a long-term enterprise of building a better and safer world."

Henry Kissinger comes out every once in a while with this kind of statement, something that makes eminent sense but is apparently destined to remain in the realm of the ideal. The timing of Kissinger's remarks makes them sound like something of a swansong, or perhaps his parting advice to the American people, as he prepares to step down at last from the top foreign policy post in America. Whatever the point he makes is a valid one, and should be pondered by the American people, particularly as it applies to U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The tricky part about drawing up and carrying out an American policy in the Middle East that corresponds to what is perceived as America's national interest is that the inordinate weight, influence and activism of the American Jewish and Zionist communities effectively blur the lines between what is good for the 215 million people of the United States and what is good for the three million people of Israel and their six million fellow Jews in America. More than a few prominent Americans have pointed out that it is difficult to get any bill through Congress that is not explicitly endorsed by the various Zionist lobbies in Washington and the senators and congressmen who are the instruments of the Zionist agenda. It is no accident to see this week that Mr. Patrick Moynihan is in Israel to launch his campaign for a U.S. Senate seat from the state of New York. The trend of a Jewish constitution that Mr. Moynihan engages in is not only a threat to the open society, but very much in the manner of a Jewish constitution in America has sold themselves for electoral success in the House of Representatives.

As the House of Representatives and other politicians of easy virtue in the Senate, it becomes very difficult for the United States government to have the legislative and executive branches in coming up with a foreign policy that can escape the scrutiny and stamp of approval of the pro-Israel groups.

As it is in part what Henry Kissinger is complaining about, it is in part what he has been unable to totally circumvent the Zionist groups in Washington that are such a central part of the foreign policy machinery of the United States.

The only northern state amidst all this perversion and distortion of the American mind has been to recognize the Jewish influence of the Zionists. This is partly due to the knowledge of the real situation in the Middle East by a number of American legislators, and partly due to the inevitable crumbling away of the Israeli facade of invincibility and deceit that has artificially propped up the Jewish state in the Middle East. And it is also partly due to the fact that the American people are asked to go on giving Israel everything Israel needs, the more the Americans will want to know, and to what purposes all this aid is going, and for what will the goal beyond perpetuating a Jewish state in the Middle East?

Henry Kissinger is very much what Henry Kissinger talks about when he says that "domestic passions" play too great a role in America's foreign policy, and this is a matter which is supported by the American people themselves. This is the reason that the United States and Israel today often find themselves standing alone in the international forums of the world, because their peculiar symbiotic relationship finally serves as objectives of neither nation. They will come to realize this in the future as they are more and more isolated. The foreign policy of Henry Kissinger is especially noteworthy this week.

Jordan, Romania exchange memoranda on tourism agreement

BUCHAREST. — Jordan and Romania Thursday exchanged memoranda at the ministry of foreign affairs here on the tourism co-operation agreement concluded between the two countries in November 1975 in Amman.

Under the agreement, the two sides are to seek ways to develop tourism exchange between them facilitate border formalities and cooperate in the field of communications and developing touristic establishments and resorts. The agreement also stipulates the formation of a joint committee to ensure proper implementation of the agreement.

The official exchange of the memoranda took place between Jordan's ambassador to Romania Hani Khassanabeh and the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Pacosty.



British shipping company launches container line to Akaba and Jeddah

For many years the Cunard-Brooklands Company of London—part of the Cunard shipping organisation—has operated conventional cargo services between Britain and the ports of the Arabian peninsula. Its ships, with their blue and white striped funnels, are a familiar sight in the Red Sea.

Now, to meet the needs of expanding trade with the Middle East, the company's first direct container service to Akaba and Jeddah is to be launched. Felixstowe, on England's east coast, and Rotterdam will be the European loading ports.

Starting as a monthly service from the end of April, it will be operated by the newly formed Cunard Arabline Middle East Ltd (CAMEL).

The service has been designed to provide much faster and more efficient cargo deliveries on a "door to door" basis throughout the Middle East. For example, a consignment of goods shipped from a factory at Birmingham, in the English Midlands, will go in one large sealed container all the way to a customer, let us say, in Baghdad.

With a fast through service via the Red Sea ports, this sea-land operation will be competitive with those of long distance road carriers between Britain and Iraq.

To ensure speedy transport without frontier delays on the overland part of the journey, CAMEL will work in close co-

operation with forwarders and road vehicle operators in the Middle East.

To be joined by Sister Ship The first container ship commissioned to operate the service is the 6500 ton Jeddah Crown. She is designed to carry up to 328 steel containers 6 m. long and of international standard capacity.

A sister ship, to be called Aqaba Crown, is expected to join the service towards the end of 1976, by which time the frequency of sailings from Felixstowe and Rotterdam will be increased to twice a month.

One of the great advantages of modern container operation such as this is the rapid self discharging of the ship. Each of the new vessels will use its own lifting equipment, to offload the containers directly on to waiting vehicles.

Both are designed to berth stern-on to the quay. By means of a ramp from quay to ship a succession of empty trailers can be driven directly on to the deck where a gantry crane discharges the containers on to them. In this way container handling in the ports can be carried out entirely with the shipping company's own equipment.

The ships' independence of port facilities, combined with the advantage of the small quay space required for stern berthing, means that each cargo can quickly move off towards its inland destination.

These labour saving methods produce a fast turnaround of ships and should help to bypass the

Information delegation leaves to attend ALIC m

AMMAN. — An information delegation from the Ministry of Information leaves here Friday evening for Doha, Qatar, to attend the permanent Arab League Information Committee conference scheduled to start there on Saturday to discuss a unified Arab information plan until 1980.

The ten-day meetings will also discuss the organisation of Arab exhibitions abroad. The exhibits are to help promote Arab culture and way of life. Representatives from all Arab ministers of information will participate in the meetings.

Trade exchange with S. Arabia up

AMMAN. — Exports to Saudi Arabia in March 1976 reached JD 624,000 as compared to JD 420,000 during the same period last year, while imports during March 1976 totalled JD 495,000 as against JD 316,000 during the same period in 1975 a Department of Statistics release said Thursday.

Main export items were vegetables, fruits, fodder, plastic products and clothes, while imports consisted of crude oil and chemical fertilizers.

Delegations leave at end of ACO

AMMAN. — The delegations representing the cities of Riyadh, Rabat, Tripoli and Tunis left here at the end of the Arab Cities Organisation conference.

The mayor of Damascus mingling up the conference's before his departure, said its most outstanding achievement consisted in the creation of Arab Cities Development scheduled to start operation.

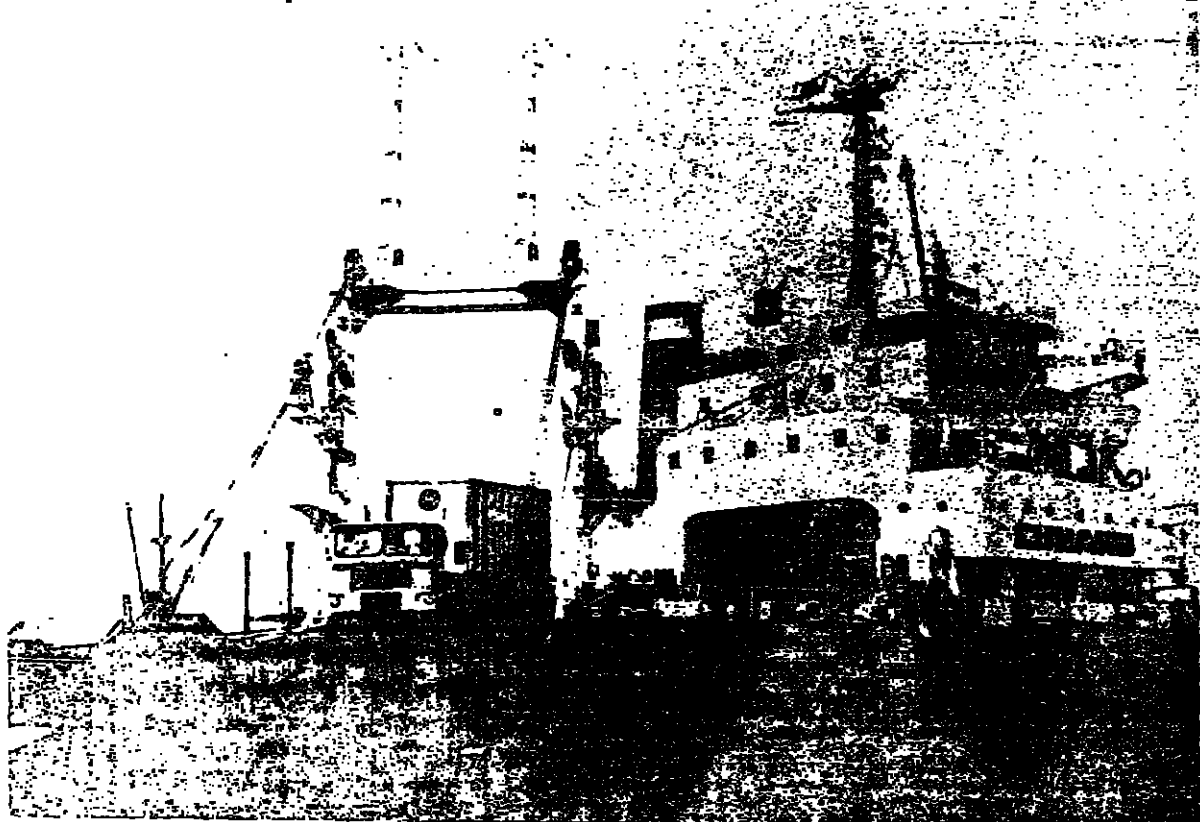
The leader of the Libyan delegation said that his government had decided to contribute to the fund.

National Brief

● AMMAN. — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday received Turkish ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — His Majesty Hussein Thursday delegated Balqa governor Ahmad A. Muhammad Nimr Wabbeh his son and present his condolences to the family deceased.

● AMMAN. — The Jordanian Organisation director Sherif Fawwaz Sharaf Th received two delegations representing the Kafr-Sum and F Sport Clubs. Sherif Fawwaz terminated the Organisation's of supporting and encouraging cal sport clubs.



The first ship of the new Cunard Arabline Middle East Line (CAMEL) is the 6500 ton Jeddah Crown. On her monthly sailings between Felixstowe on the east coast of England and Red Sea ports of Jeddah and Akaba she will transport a maximum 328 steel containers, each 6 m long and of international standard capacity.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Some Jordanian and Syrian newspapers drew a gloomy picture of the situation in Lebanon. Al Baath stresses that stopping the fighting remains the right thing to do in all events, because it will be a start toward providing the proper climate for seeking an all-out solution.

The paper also says the escalation of the fighting, whatever the motives, works against any effort to thwart the conspiracy and constitutes a challenge to Arab League efforts — a thing which the League should not allow. The League should see to it that its resolutions and recommendations are carried out, Al Baath adds.

While denouncing the recent abortive coup d'etat against President Jafar Nimr of Sudan, Al Dustour appeals to the Khartoum government to show self-restraint; and for the sake of Arab solidarity, not to refer a complaint against Libya to the United Nations Security Council, in response to the appeal by Arab ambassadors at the United Nations.

Al Dustour thinks it is preferable that Sudan should go to the Arab League instead of the United Nations. At the Arab League, Sudan's complaint is expected to win general Arab support; but at the United Nations, the paper expects the complaint would be exploited by the enemies of the Arabs there, who will seize the opportunity "to stab the Arabs with more of their poisonous daggers."

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In another leader, Al Baath of

Damascus thinks the Israeli air raid against Uganda was not unconnected with the Zionist racial and military alliance with the Rhodesian and South African racist regimes. This alliance, the paper says, has become openly directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples of Africa.

Al Baath goes on to say that the Zionist entity, which has been expelled from Africa, did not hesitate to carry out this aggressive action to revive the myth of the "long hand that can reach anywhere" and to suggest to the Africans that Israel is capable of intimidating them by means of terror and invasion after it had failed to do so by means of infiltration and other cunning methods.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills:

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	600.0	606.0
French franc :	70.1	70.4
Swiss franc :	134.7	135.1
German mark :	129.2	129.6
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	940.0
Syrian pound :	81.3	81.8
Egyptian pound :	476.0	486.0
Lebanese pound :	108.1	108.7
U.A.E. Dirham :	82.7	83.7

Radio

(On BBC 4MHz):

7.00	Breakfast show	2.00	News bulletin
7.30	News bulletin	2.15	Radio magazine
7.40	Newsreel	2.30	Berlin Philharmonic
7.50	Morning melodies	3.00	Concert hour
8.00	Date with a star	4.00	Old varieties
8.15	Varieties	4.30	Easy listening
8.45	Once upon a time	5.00	Jordan weekly
9.00	Listener's choice	5.30	Pop session (part three)
10.00	Sign off	6.00	News summary
12.00	Pop session (part one)	6.30	Newsreel round-up
1.00	News summary	7.00	Walking the folkways
1.05	Pop session (part two)	7.10	Music
		7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :		Arrivals :	
9.00	Cairo	9.00	Cairo (EA)
10.00	Cairo (EA)	9.40	Kuwait
11.00	Cairo	10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)	12.20	Aleppo, Damascus, (SA)
11.30	Kuwait	15.00	Cairo
	Amsterdam, Athens, (KLM)	15.05	Aqaba (SA)
12.30	Frankfurt	17.10	Kuwait
13.00	Aqaba (SA)	17.20	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
15.45	Damascus (SA)	17.30	Cairo
19.00	Baghdad, Dhahran	17.40	Paris
19.15	Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)	18.05	Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
20.30	Dubai, Karachi	18.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.00	Kuwait		
21.30	Tehran		
23.55	Doha, Muscat		

Market Prices

Apricots :	100—130
Apples (starken) :	180—190
Bell pepper :	120—160
Bananas :	150—190
Cabbage :	80—100
Cucumbers (small) :	90—160
Cabbage (small) :	80—100
Cauliflower :	130—160
Eggplant :	60—80
Eggplant (small) :	70—100
Green beans :	100—150
Grapes :	120—180
Hot pepper :	220—260
Lemon :	80—130
Marrow (small) :	70—90
Musk melon :	90—110
Orange :	100—140
Onion (dry) :	50—65
Onion (imported) :	90—110
Okra (green) :	160—200
Okra (red) :	90—120
Potatoes (local) :	70—110
Plums (red) :	40—70
Peaches :	100—160
Pears :	180—220
String beans :	180—200
Spinach :	35—45
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	65
Tangerines :	120—160
Tomatoes :	50—80

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :	
10.00	Quran
10.20	Islamic figures
10.30	Cartoons
10.50	Cultural film
11.10	Three stooges
11.30	Arabic series
11.55	Big valley
12.40	Religious programs
13.00	Arabic series
13.35	Variety programme
18.00	Programme review
18.10	Soccer match
19.00	Arabic programme
20.00	News in Arabic
Channel 6 :	
19.30	News in Hebrew
19.45	Varieties
20.30	Please Sir
21.00	Zero one
21.10	Family at war
22.00	News in English
22.15	The Rookies (on both channels)
Emergencies	
Doctors :	
Dr. Issa Haddad :	(51796)
Dr. Tawfeek Qubean :	(441)
Pharmacies :	
Fataleh :	(37140)
Grand :	(64511)
Jabal-Amman :	(25404)
Taxis :	
Hamra :	(44833)
Khayyam :	(41541)
Jordan :	(23050)

U.S. to challenge Soviet for longest stay in space

WASHINGTON, July 8, (R) — Two cosmonauts aboard an orbital space laboratory today set a new record for the longest stay in space by a Soviet challenge to the U.S. record for man's longest stay in space.

reached Salyut after blasting off from the Soviet central Asian steppe on Tuesday, and there was jubilation at mission ground control near Yevpatoria, in the Crimea, at the way they handled their programme.

"The crew did everything marvelously that ground control told them to," enthused fellow cosmonaut Alexei Veliseyev in a television interview.

Volynov and Zholobov will spend virtually all their time in space aboard Salyut-5, which was launched for them just over two weeks ago. They will only return to the Soyuz ferry craft to transfer equipment and for their final flight back to earth.

Volynov and Zholobov, whose flight ends a year-long pause in the Soviet manned space programme, may not be alone aboard Salyut for their entire stay in orbit. According to Soviet sources they could be joined in four or five weeks by another Soyuz crew.

Salyut-5 is reported to have two docking ports, a development that enables two Soyuz ferries to latch onto it in a three-craft ensemble.

This possibility seemed strengthened last night by the display of expertise during the docking, a procedure that has taken longer and caused more difficulty in the past.

mercenary convention reported firmed in Angola

SCOW, July 8, (R) — A commission of international legal experts has produced a draft convention to prevent the use of mercenaries, Tass news agency said Thursday.

A commission was formed by the initiative of Angola and lawyers from many countries of the world, it said.

The draft convention would give mercenaries the status of mercenaries of war and give states the right to demand their extradition if they sought refuge in another country.

According to Tass, it would make persons and states criminally responsible if they aided recruitment of mercenaries by their actions or connivance.

It was not made clear where the commission met or its composition.

Soviet reports on the mission have contained no hint of how long they will stay in space, but western experts here predict it could be as long as three months.

The last Soyuz-Salyut venture ended last year after 63 days, three weeks short of the record set by the third American Skylab crew in 1974. Planners of the Soviet space programme are believed eager to surpass the American achievement this time.

Orbital stations now form the main thrust of the Soviet space effort, but if they are to be exploited to the full, Soviet scientists must clear up remaining uncertainties about the effects on crew of prolonged weightlessness.

Part of the two cosmonauts' work schedule will consist of tests and experiments designed to increase scientists' knowledge of the weightlessness problem.

They will also carry out surveys of the earth's surface and its weather.

Would British "cuppa" become luxury drink?

LONDON, July 8, (AFP) — The traditional British "cuppa", (cup of tea) could well become a luxury drink in the not too distant future as could its usual alternative, coffee, if the record prices being paid on the London commodity markets at the moment because of shortages are fully reflected in the shops.

The recent scarcity of tea in Britain (the world's largest consumer, with a £170-million retail trade) and the price boom which followed, dates back to the closing months of last year, when Sri Lanka decided to nationalise its tea estates and, by so doing, caused chaotic conditions in the shipping of its supplies, a situation it is still struggling to overcome. The latest position available for Sri Lanka shipments to Britain show that over the first four months of this year, they were 30 per cent down on the corresponding period in 1975 at 6,209 metric tons, with supplies

having completely dried up during part of April. However, since then there has been some improvement, although at around 4,500 packages (60 kilos each) a week they are still 50 per cent below last year's level.

Shipments out of India, Britain's major supplier, have fallen by over 25 per cent over the same period to 62,004 metric tons.

The latest price surge, which sent the average of all teas over 100 pence a kilo for the first time ever last week (and 60 per cent up in the last six months) coincided with a complete lack of offers from this source, which is likely to continue for the next few weeks. The old crop supplies are finished, trade sources explained, and the new crop is not expected to arrive from India before August.

Meanwhile, African producers have made little attempt to fill the gap, with Kenya, now Britain's second largest supplier, ship-

ping 12,441 tons in the January-April period compared with 12,405 tons a year ago.

This suggests, trade sources pointed out, that the talks between Commonwealth growers held in London earlier this year on a world tea agreement (based on the coffee pact) to stabilise prices may have had some impact on individual producers.

Meanwhile, stocks in Britain were at a record "low" on June 25 (the latest figures available), having fallen nearly 35 per cent in the last 12 months to 41,925 metric tons.

As to coffee, where supplies were decimated by the frost in Brazil (the world's biggest producer) last July, prices have trebled over the past twelve months to over £1,000 a metric ton, with trading spurred on in recent weeks by fears that there could be a repetition this year.

The severity of the Brazilian situation is borne out by the fact that shipments to Britain over the first three months this year reached only 788 metric tons of coffee beans (compared with nearly 6,000 tons over the same period in 1975), although there was an improvement in "prepared" coffee supplies (2,104 against 2,705 tons).

However, in this instance, African producers have stepped up their shipments to Britain, with Uganda doubling its tonnage in the first quarter to 3,115 tons. In addition, Kenyan supplies increased by nearly 50 per cent to 1,380 tons and the Ivory Coast shipped 1,239 tons (against a "nil" return in the first three months of 1975).

As to future trends in shop prices, the British housewife has been partially protected from the rising trend in the tea auctions over the past two years, following the introduction of a government subsidy on retail prices (now standing at six pence a lb (13 pence a kilo). However, as this is likely to be gradually withdrawn in the coming months and with no such safeguard for the British coffee drinker, a consequential effect on consumption appears inevitable.

Radar scanning postpones Viking I landing on Mars

PASADENA, California, July 8, today to put the Viking over its (R) — U.S. space scientists have postponed the landing of their Viking-I space probe on Mars after finding the planned July 17 site was too rough.

Bob Macmillan, spokesman for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, said touch-down would be put off for at least three days after radar scans of Mars revealed a rough surface—but also another smooth area fit for a landing.

Viking was originally to have put down to search for life on Mars on the July 4 Bicentennial of the United States, but was kept in orbit around the planet when the first site turned out to be unsuitable.

The new spot about 300 miles west of the second site is in an area of Mars' northern hemisphere never before photographed in detail and virtually unknown to space scientists.

Mr. Macmillan said a course correction would be made later.

"If these pictures agree with the radar results which show it is a pretty smooth site, we can land as early as July 20," he said.

Viking project manager James Martin said the July 17 landing site, on what appeared to be a dried up lake bed, had seemed very smooth on photos taken from the spacecraft.

But radar information showed it was "about twice as rough as the average Mars surface."

He explained that while photographs, taken from about 900 miles above the planet's surface, can only record details 150 yards (metres) or bigger, the radar can distinguish details as small as one metre across.

"It actually can feel the surface," he said. "It feels slopes and boulders of an order of a metre or a few metres across."

Denied safety measures, they sail back home

NEW YORK, July 8 (R) — Two Soviet training ships that took part in New York's Bicentennial celebrations sailed for home today without docking — and the captains blamed anonymous threats and the city's failure to provide guarantees of safety.

Captain Ivan Shneider of the Kruzenshtern — the biggest ship in Operation Sail — told a press conference on board today he was informed while approaching the city to be on the alert against "some kind of provocation" in the port of New York. He said they were prepared to receive Americans if local authorities and police guaranteed the safety of their students.

Captain Shneider said the cadets had made several trips ashore, took part in the parade through New York by the crews of the ships, and found "a very good attitude."

razano bridge before Operation Sail.

However, captain Shneider said it was just a local incident and he did not think it would affect U.S.-Soviet relations.

Captain Oleg Vadenko of the Tovarishch said the sole concern of the masters of both vessels in deciding not to dock was the safety of their cadets.

Captain Shneider said the cadets had made several trips ashore, took part in the parade through New York by the crews of the ships, and found "a very good attitude."

"But to our regret the local authorities refused to give such guarantees. That is the main reason," he declared.

He also said groups of young men in small boats had shouted anti-Soviet abuse and slogans supporting Russian Jews while the ships were anchored near the Ver-

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Reports emerge of Vorster concessions on Rhodesia and Namibia questions

GRAFEMAU, West Germany (R) — South African Prime Minister John Vorster appears to have given a qualified yes to the question brought here last month by US Secretary of State y A. Kissinger: whether South Africa is prepared to separate from Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

The heart of the Kissinger strategy, as outlined to the U.S. Congress, is to separate the two most urgent problems — Rhodesia and Namibia — from the much more complex question of political and social change in South Africa itself.

If Mr. Vorster responded positively to this approach, Dr. Kissinger told the House of Representatives International Relations Committee in June, "I believe that will contribute to the belief that South Africa is, whatever its internal aberrations, an African country, and that the solution of its problems can occur over a longer period of time and by different methods than in areas that are not recognised by any country in the world as independent states."

Neither Dr. Kissinger nor Mr. Vorster divulged the substance of their conversations in later meetings with the press.

Clearly he is trying to apply to this strategic region the same step-by-step approach that has so far kept a fragile peace between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East.

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But the belief that Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster reached a measure of agreement on how to approach the South African problem is founded on the urgency of Mr. Vorster's need to avoid the kind of international political ostr-

acism in which Rhodesia finds itself today.

Dr. Kissinger prepared for this meeting carefully, both with Congress and with black African states themselves, and there is some ground for belief that these states have promised a certain breathing space for South Africa if the latter helps bring about majority rule in Rhodesia and gives independence to Namibia.

Mr. Vorster's preparation has been equally careful. South African sources reject one worst-case scenario frequently painted both by Washington and by London: that as black guerrilla attacks in Rhodesia mount in ferocity, Pretoria will be unable to resist kith-and-kin arguments for involvements from its own white population.

Privately, South African sources are categorical that there will be no military involvement in Rhodesia: that not a single South African life will be expended for what they describe as Ian Smith's war.

Neither, however, will they impose economic sanctions, such as an oil embargo, on Rhodesia. South Africa itself is too conscious of its own vulnerability to sanctions to set, of its own will, a precedent that could later be used against it.

On Namibia South Africans say the road to independence has been delayed by squabbles bet-

ween African tribal groupings.

Dr. Kissinger has urged a more rapid tempo, contrasting Namibia, where South Africa has full control, to Rhodesia, where Mr. Vorster can only advise, persuade, or threaten Prime Minister Smith.

In Namibia, Dr. Kissinger told Congress, where the South African government is in a position not just to advise but to act — that would be an unusually good opportunity for South Africa to contribute to the tranquillisation of the area or to a more moderate evolution.

By its very nature, the Kissinger-Vorster talks are unlikely to have led to a genuine meeting of minds. Each side was too wary of the other to make this possible.

But the talks were the first face-to-face contact a U.S. secretary of state has had with a South African prime minister in decades. Even if fundamental questions such as apartheid in South Africa itself remain insoluble, both sides seem more conscious after their talks that they can walk at least a few steps together in the same general direction.

That is about all that can usefully be hoped for at this stage.

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EVOLUTION ON TWO WHEELS — The "Quasar" an all-British 750cc, four cylinder motorcycle — which is hand built round a mass-produced engine — shows its revolutionary design during a trial run south west England, recently.

British expectations of North Sea oil soar high

LONDON, July 8, (R) — Britain's North Sea oil programme could give a boost of £5,800 million to the country's balance of payments by 1980, the treasury estimated today.

Laying great stress on the uncertainties involved, the treasury suggested that by 1985 the net effect of oil revenue on the overall balance of payments might be as much as £16,000 million.

This vast sum allows for inflation and is based on the assumption that present oil prices are maintained real terms.

It is thought likely to be worth just over five per cent of gross national product — the nation's output of goods and services.

In the economic progress report, the treasury said that up to now the development of North Sea oil has added to Britain's payments deficit — which last year totalled £1,700 million.

Imports connected with oil exploration and development were estimated at about £750 million to £1,000 million last year.

Britain should just about break even on North Sea oil this year, as costs are counter-balanced by income from growing oil production, the report said.

Throughout its survey the treasury stressed the difficulties involved in peering into the economic future.

It said "in the years ahead, the effects will depend critically on

IMF announces Pakistan's drawing of 72.5 m SDR's

WASHINGTON, July 8, (AFP) — Pakistan has drawn the equivalent of 72.5 million of special drawing rights (about \$ 83 million) the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced today.

The drawing was made in U.S. dollars (45 million SDR's), Japanese yen (17 million SDR's), in Canadian dollars (6 million SDR's) and Swedish kronor (4.5 million SDR's).

It was authorised under the heading of compensatory financing reserved for producers of raw materials affected by an unexpected fall in their earnings from exports.

Pakistan's Quota in the IMF is 235 million SDR's. Its unredeemed drawings exceed 517 million SDR's.

IATA reports \$400 million loss

GENEVA, July 8, (R) — The world's major airlines made an estimated combined loss of \$ 400 million last year after earning more, spending more and carrying fewer passengers a longer way, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said Thursday.

Publishing its 1975 statistics IATA described the loss as a totally inadequate financial result for the industry and said the deficit could have been even bigger if many countries had not granted government subsidies.

The 110 member airlines earned a record revenue of \$ 30,000 million but rising costs also pushed up spending to a new high.

A total of 316 million passengers travelled on scheduled flights. This was a marginal drop on the 1974 figure, but the length of the journeys slightly increased.

ECA sponsors economic experts meeting

ADDIS ABABA, July 8, (AFP) — Economic experts from Latin America Africa and Asia began a two-day meeting at Africa Hall here last night to consider future joint action and strategies for the improvement of commodity prices in the world market, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) announced.

The meeting is sponsored by the ECA and hopes to define strategies for the future development of producers' associations in Third World countries.

Nearly all the experts participating are from United Nations regional commissions.

the oil price and on how governments of the day choose to allocate national resources."

Other imponderables where the amounts of oil produced, and the cost of production.

The forecast also assumed that inflation in Britain and in other major industrial countries would be at around eight per cent for the next five years.

Latest official estimates are that North Sea oil production should be around 100 million tonnes a year by 1980, and this could increase to about 150 million tonnes in the middle of the decade.

UAE allocate £ 590 million for development

ABU DHABI, July 8, (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has allocated almost half of its 1976 federal budget for development, officials said today.

They said the UAE Supreme Council had approved a budget of 4,152 million dirhams (£590 million). Of this, 1,797 million dirhams (£255 million) has been allocated for development expenditure and 213 million dirhams (£30 million) for investment abroad.

The budget, which is retroactive to the beginning of the year, was first delayed in the drafting stage, and then held up pending ratification by the UAE Supreme Council, made up of the rulers of the seven UAE states.

The total budget and the sum for development each represent an 82 per cent increase on last year, the officials said.

But according to previously published figures for 1975, this year's allocations show increases of 53 per cent and 79 per cent respectively.

Pakistan, Kuwait set up joint investment company

KUWAIT, July 8 (R) — Pakistan and Kuwait set up a \$25 million joint investment company under an agreement signed here last night.

The agreement, signed by visiting Pakistani Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Aftiq, said the joint company would be based in Pakistan.

Officials said the company would investigate possible joint venture and finance those found feasible.

The capital would be shared equally by the two governments or financial firms named by the governments, they added.

Japanese officials detained on perjury over Lockheed scandal

TOKYO, July 8, (R) — The Tokyo public prosecutor's office today detained the president of Japan's domestic All-Nippon Airways (ANA) on suspicion of perjury, and violation of foreign exchange and trade control laws an office spokesman said.

The spokesman said 61-year-old Tokuji Wakasa was detained in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal following a perjury complaint against him by a parliamentary committee.

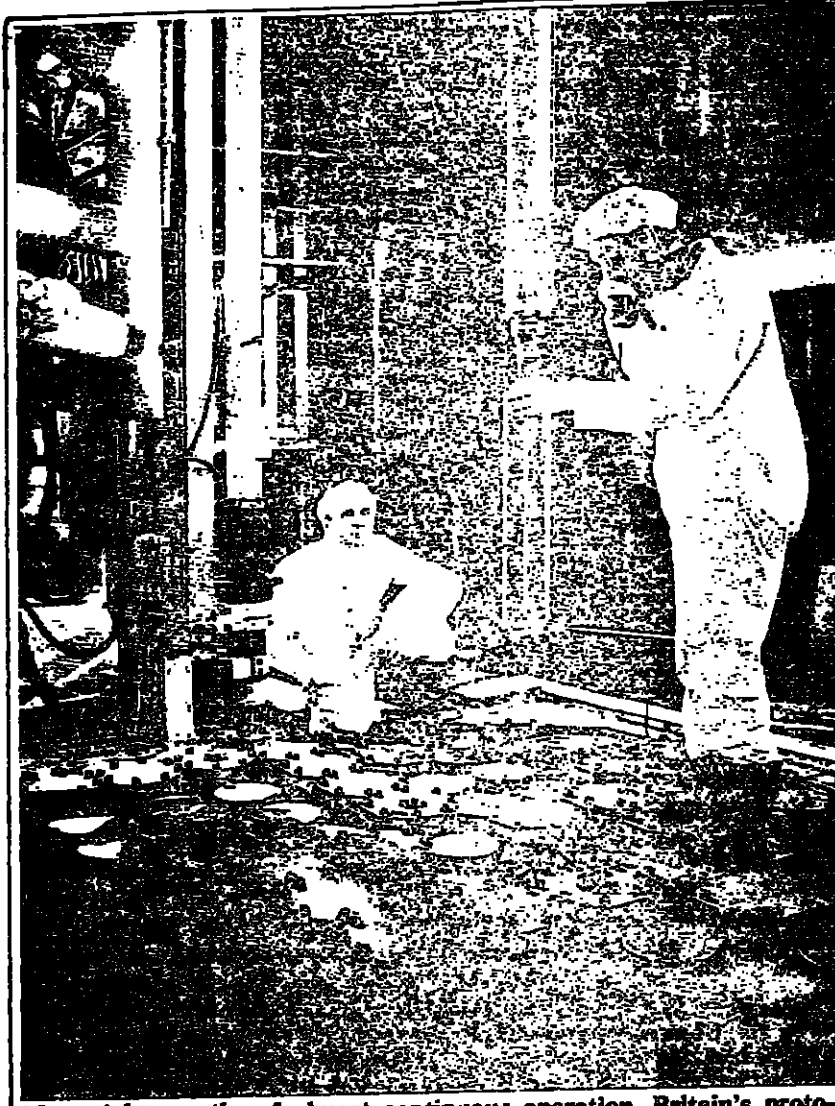
He was also suspected together with three other senior ANA officials also under detention, of receiving money from U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The spokesman said a fifth ANA official, Managing Director Koichi Fujiwaragi who is also head of the airline's management control office, was taken into

OECD announces 0.8% rise in consumer prices

PARIS, July 8 (R) — Consumer prices in the western world's richest industrialised countries rose by 0.8 per cent in April, the Organisation of Economic Development and Cooperation announced here today.

In the 12 months of the end of May prices rose by nine per cent in the 24-nation OECD area compared with 9.1 per cent at the end of April.



After eight months of almost continuous operation, Britain's prototype steam generating heavy water nuclear reactor (SGHWR) at Winfrith Heath in southern England, takes a breather for refuelling. Here, engineers monitor the bore of individual pressure tubes as part of the maintenance programme.

Moscow offers to process, enrich Australian uranium

CANBERRA, July 8 (AFP) — A Soviet offer to process and enrich Australian uranium will be discussed by the Australian Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony when he visits Moscow this month.

Shortly before his departure for the Soviet Union and Rumania today Mr. Anthony said the main purpose would be to have discussions on trade issues.

He said the Soviet Union had also expressed interest in discussing a number of energy matters, particularly in relation to uranium. Officials disclosed that the Soviet ambassador, Mr. A. Basov, had raised with Mr. Anthony the possibility of Russia enriching Australian uranium.

Mr. Anthony, who is Minister for National Resources, was told that the Soviet Union had nuclear enrichment capacity well in excess of its own requirements. The Soviet Union would process Australian uranium on a toll basis and ship the enriched material back to Australia or to overseas buyers such as Japan.

The minister said today he was also ready to discuss any question which might be raised as a result of recent statements by the Prime Minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, expressing concern about the growing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

He acknowledged that some ten-

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Major uncertainties affect non-communist Asia-Pacific

SINGAPORE, July 8 (AFP) — A South Korean official said here today that the non-communist states of the Asia-Pacific region have emerged more stable and resilient a year after the Vietnam war.

Dr. Kim Kyung Won, special assistant to President Park Chung Hee on international affairs, also said he had detected a new political maturity and sense of new realism in most countries of the region contrary to the "avalanche" feared after the communist victory in Vietnam last year.

Dr. Kim made these comments during a talk at the four-day Pacific forum conference which opened here last night. More than 40 delegates from Asian and European countries and the United States are attending the meeting whose theme is "The Economic and Political Growth Pattern of Asia-Pacific."

At the same time, Dr. Kim said, there was a "more sharpened awareness of communist threat" particularly in Asian countries and in Australia and New Zealand which he said was not unrelated to events in Vietnam.

Dr. Kim pointed out, however, that while the last year has been generally a good one, "major uncertainties" could seriously affect the region's stability in the future.

He listed these factors as the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam and North Korea.

He said if the Soviet Union failed to achieve its objective through economic and cultural presence, it might resort to "military and crude ideological means of action."

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day. But in the later models, it will appear to rise and set with Earthlike regularity, as dawn and dusk are introduced into the lexicon of space.

The atmosphere of each space island will be a chemical creation, a reenactment of millions of years of evolution on Earth. First, rockets from Earth will shoot tanks of liquid hydrogen and ammonia to the space site (the latter will also serve as a good emergency stock of propellant) and bring more nitrogen and hydrogen to the moon. Then the L5 construction crew will take the plentiful lunar oxides and react them with hydrogen at high temperatures; in this way, the new world's first plumes of water vapour will evolve.

Slowly the space colony will develop its own meteorology. "The very first stations will probably have to have a lot of help in having any weather: artificially triggered rain, that sort of thing," Eric Hannah, a sandy-haired man of 27 who served as O'Neill's research assistant and is a walking encyclopedia on the L5 project, is speculating. "But Model 4 (the full-scale model) is going to have its own weather, its own peculiar nature." It will even have Earthlike clouds sailing near the centre of the cylinder. When the clouds burst, they will send rain flying in 360 degrees radiating from the centre.

The space colonies will come in a standard progression of sizes. Model 1 would be a pair of cylinders one kilometre long and 100 metres in radius with a population of 10,000 people. From Model 1 to Model 4 each cylinder would be three times larger than its predecessor and be able to support 10 times as many people. These space communities seem a little cramped until one compares them with population densities on Earth. The first space colony would have a population density comparable to that of a Manhattan block of old brownstones.

Strange as it may sound, moon dust, enriched with the necessary nutrients, will be used as the soil for all L5 agriculture. In the early colonies, villages will be situated at the end-caps, with crops grown in the middle on a carpet of enriched moon soil. But in the later designs, all agriculture will be encapsulated inside small cylinders or "pods" attached to spokes radiating outward from the end-caps. Farmers will ride an elevator each morning to the appropriate agricultural pod. In an environment of controlled light, heat, humidity and carbon dioxide, the growing season for many plants might be reduced from months to weeks. And growing seasons in the pods could be synchronised so that harvests followed one another at perfectly staggered intervals.

However pretty and ingenious the fantasies of space life, Gerry O'Neill knows that he will ultimately have to sell the project in

hard dollars-and-cents terms. "It is an essential feature of the colonisation project that Earth should no longer have to support it after the first two or three stages," he states categorically. The "seed money" for such a project would probably come to some \$150,000 million.

O'Neill believes that the space colonies would not only support themselves, eventually, but prove a profitable venture. When he recently assembled 30 speakers for the 1975 L5 conference at Princeton, the second conference on the project, the term "space colony" had undergone a significant metamorphosis: It was now called a "space manufacturing facility." The change in emphasis is real. "The first such community would already be a very powerful manufacturing facility," says O'Neill, "but certainly not a colony in the sense of something that would make a dent in the Earth's population."

If the Arab oil embargo and the attendant energy crisis seemed to imperil the industrial world, they may at the same time have made a space colony sound more feasible. Starting in late 1974, O'Neill began to think seriously about making a potential connection between the two.

He began to consider the possibility of the space colonies building solar power stations that would circle the Earth and beam their power to the surface through microwaves. This aspect of the L5 project has now become its greatest rationale and economic selling point. "We think that we can solve the energy crisis permanently, cheaply and with no byproducts," says Eric Hannah. "We can solve substantially the environmental problems, the pollution problems, the problem of



SPACE COLONIES orbiting the earth have been proposed as a means of relieving pressures of overpopulation and dwindling resources on Planet Earth. One proposed version is this wheel-like colony, which would be more than a mile in diameter, with an interior diameter of about 230 yards.

using plutonium, waiting for fusion reactors and strip-mining coal. We can do that by building solar power stations."

The space colonies would build solar power stations in convenient low-gravity conditions, and move them to geosynchronous orbits 22,000 miles above the Earth so that the power station would always be above its receiving station on the Earth's surface.

"The technology already exists," explains Peter Glaser of Arthur D. Little, Inc., who has worked on the solar station concept for many years. "The real question is what makes the most sense economically—whether it is cheaper to build them on the ground or build them at L5."

Another class of space manufacturing cannot be surpassed on Earth, one that relies on low-gravity conditions. For example, it is very difficult to purify some pharmaceuticals on Earth. By use of electric fields they could be purified in space. Because some biologicals cost as much as a thousand million dollars a pound in a pure state, it could be profitable to produce them in space for consumption on Earth. The same would hold true for electronic crystals.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is taking Gerry O'Neill seriously. Recently, NASA set up a study programme on the L5 project at its Ames Research Centre in Mountain View, California. In their recent report "Outlook for Space," which sketches out possible space scenarios in the final two decades of the century, the panelists listed the L5 project as one of the options.

Some at NASA, like Robert Puttkamer, would prefer to see two preliminary stages before a permanent occupancy of space: a near-Earth orbit and a permanent base on the moon. Some consider O'Neill's timetable overly optimistic and wonder about whether the catapult to the moon—the linchpin of the end project—is as surefire a maneuver as O'Neill contends. Some worry about the creation of a closed ecosystem with its complex interaction of chemical organisms. But their criticisms of the project is testimony that it is being taken seriously in the aerospace world.

Instrument of the Devil cuts down birth rate in Egyptian village

SEHAF, EGYPT (AP) — It's only a television set, but it has changed the pattern of life in this Nile Delta village in the past few months more than anything else since Pharaonic times.

The elders call it "Instrument of the Devil" but the young in Sehafa call it "our wonderful life." Whatever it is, the village hasn't been the same since the government brought the set last July.

Cairo wanted the peasants to have a chance to watch the celebrations of the July 1952 revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

The government step came after electricity was introduced in Sehafa and 300 other villages.

Up to now seven affluent peasants of a population of 3,000 have purchased their own sets. But Mahmoud Hussein, 58, has resisted all his sons' pleas to buy

a set and said if he had the money he would buy a water buffalo.

Despite opposition from the conservative elders, television quickly took its hold here, about 35 miles northwest of Cairo. Even the old wife of Mahmoud Hussein is now acquainted with such celebrities as Alger (U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger), the arch of Iran and President Ford.

But she disapproves of many programmes. "It is shameful that they show girls wearing two inches dress who go shaking all around like mad," she says in reaction to modern dancing. She believes it is spoiling the village girls' who return home and try to imitate everything they watch on TV.

The set was installed in the market place of the village. The first rows of hard wooden benches are usually occupied by men, while women dressed in ankle-length black robes sit in the back.

Village Mayor Mohammed Sobh says the midwives in the village have complained to him that there are fewer pregnant women to care for now that everyone watches TV.

He contends that television is more effective than programmes for birth control—opposed by the village religious leaders who claim it is against Islam.

Most of the peasants have no transistor radios, no movies, and newspapers don't arrive here. So after returning from the fields they used to go to bed at dusk and add to Egypt's acute population problem, he said.

It is all changed now. Everyone in the village deserts his home to remain glued before the tube until the last programme at midnight, complains Mahmoud Hussein.

"I go to the field as usual at dawn, but now no one shows up until very late and I know that this instrument of the devil will

keep us from our work."

His son Azzal, 21, on the other hand, is happy with the changes.

"My wife has learned a lot of nice words and ways of speaking she picked up from the TV. She has also made a nice colour dress instead of the old black and white dresses of the women in the village."

What worries the elders is not the more the boys and girls watch films featuring life in Cairo, the more they feel discontent about everything—poverty, dust roads, mud-brick houses—the yearning to flee to the capital.

"After watching life in Cairo on the TV, all I dream of now is to drive a car," Azzal says. Donkeys are still the only mode of transportation in the village.

After a period of observation, the elders admit that their young boys' and girls' discontent has encouraged them to study harder, so they can go to a high school and leave the village.

Tonight's TV Features

A FAMILY AT WAR

Ian's ex-wife Mary turns out of the blue after long absence. She disturbs Freda's plans concerning her marriage to Ian. Margaret thinks she is going to have a baby.

HIGH VALLEY

FLIGHT FROM SAN MIGUEL

Sarah, a friend of Heath's, asks him to help her husband escape from Mexico. Heath fails in mission in spite of great efforts.

THE ROOKIES

EYE FOR AN EYE

Unjustly imprisoned for 18 years, man upon his release goes after false witness and kills him. Police convinces him to stop his revenge if he wants to marry the woman who waited for him all that time.

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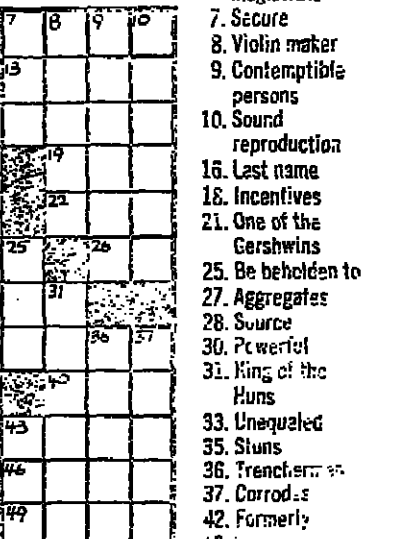
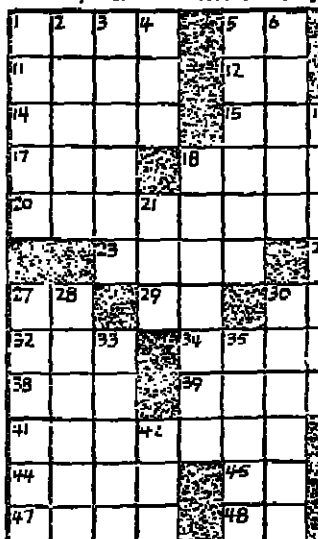
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 - Intervals
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 - TV commercial
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 - Overnight
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 - Moro tribesman
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 - Violin maker
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 - King of the Huns
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 - Frenchman
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North-south talks open unprepared

PARIS, July 8 (R). — Senior officials from 27 industrial and developing nations began three days of talks today to review progress in what is known as their "north-south dialogue."

The exchange launched by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is now at the half-way stage. It has brought together major western industrial states, oil exporters, and non-oil producing developing states for wide-ranging negotiations on energy, raw materials, development aid and finance. While all sides are stressing the need to move into an active phase, officials connected with the dialogue are hesitant about predicting what sort of decisions are expected to emerge.

Delegations from European nations hope the commissions in the conference will be left to work out their own priorities when they hold their next session starting on July 12.

The United States is thought certain to push its proposal for the creation of an international resources bank. The proposal was put forward by the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi. It will provide funding for companies to develop raw material resources in developing countries.

OAU summit endorses Zambian proposal on frontline states

ZAMBIA, Lusaka, July 8 (Agencies). — Member-states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) have unanimously endorsed President Kenneth Kaunda's proposal that an attack on any of the frontline states should be considered an attack on the rest of Africa.

Zambia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr. Siteke Mwale, today said that the 13th OAU summit in Mauritius which ended on Monday, passed a resolution on this issue by acclamation.

The proposal was put to the summit by President Kaunda when he addressed its closed session in view of the danger the frontline states — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — faced following the intensified armed struggle in Rhodesia.

He said all member-states agreed to give military assistance to the four frontline states in the event of an attack from minority regimes in southern Africa.

Meanwhile, President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal said yesterday in Dakar that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would have probably not survived if its Port Louis summit had approved a controversial resolution by Benin on the Western Sahara.

The draft resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces of occupation and respect for Western Sahara's territorial integrity.

French pilots slam Israeli anti-hijack tactics

(Continued from page 1)
The pilots' union said there should be no hesitation in implementing stringent security measures despite the unfavourable impact on airline profits those precautions might have.

The statement also condemned the practice of closing airports when a hijacked plane approaches: "That endangers not the commandeered planes but also all other planes in flight."

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock exchange share prices slid further Thursday with investors seemingly unimpressed by the results of the latest round of tripartite talks between the government, industrialists and unions on Britain's economic future.

Meanwhile, gilts having opened a little firmer, fell back as sterling eased on the foreign exchange.

Light selling pressure was enough to influence top industrialists like I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries), Beecham, Glaxo, Guest Keen and Unilever, but, as yesterday, prices finished above their worst levels, buoyed up by the impressive "half-timer" from the imperial group.

The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 0.7 at 387.3 after being down nearly three points.

Among engineers, J. Brown stood out with a firm gain, but electricals were dull, with Decca down.

Lonrho was sold again as further reaction developed to the government's critical report on its boardroom activities.

Oils showed comparatively little change in subdued trading while further reports were awaited regarding the Alaskan pipeline.

Gold prices were firmer and London Tin was a point or two higher, but Australians were dull. Hongkong Shanghai held steady in a quiet banks' section. The Japanese list was unchanged.

Elizabeth II, Prince Philip arrive in Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AFP). — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrived in Washington yesterday and, in a White House reception, told President Ford that Britain saw the United States as a "strong and trusted friend."

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Philip, flew into Washington from Philadelphia, where she arrived Tuesday for a six-day stay in the United States.

As the Queen was leaving Andrews Air Force Base for Washington, a suspected bank-robber drove his car at high speed across the front of the official cortege, with a police car in hot pursuit.

Police later said that the man, who escaped, was probably armed, but no shots were fired.

Later, in a ceremony in the grounds of the White House, Queen Elizabeth said of the United States: "we see you as our strong and trusted friend, and we believe that you, in turn, will find us as ready as ever to bear our full share in defending the values in which we both believe."

The U.S. Declaration of Independence may have broken the constitutional links between the two countries, she said, but the friendship remained.

President Ford, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ford, told the Queen: "America's respect for the United Kingdom is symbolised by

its affection for the royal family." He went on: "the wounds of 1776 have long been healed as proved by the splendid contribution of the United Kingdom to the Bicentennial of the United States and your presence here."

A thousand people, mostly members of the British community in Washington, were present in the White House grounds for the ceremony.

Also present were U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Mrs. Kissinger.

Later, the Queen and Prince Philip were guests for lunch in the White House and later tonight they attended a dinner in an air-conditioned marquee in the White House gardens.

Sterling's recovery suddenly halts

LONDON, July 8 (R). — Sterling's gradual recovery against other major currencies came to a sudden halt today when it lost nearly two cents against the U.S. dollar. Sterling closed at 1.7840 dollars compared with yesterday's closing price of 1.8025.

Dealers said the sudden drop came in late trading and they were surprised by sterling's fall in view of favourable news about the British economy. This includes official estimates of the impact on British payments of North Sea oil revenue and agreement on economic growth strategy by the government, trade unions, and employers.

Some dealers suggested the fall in sterling could have come from speculators seeking short-term profits from purchases they made when the pound was depressed last month.

Other dealers feel the drop may have been caused by oil exporting countries carrying out the normal diversification of their second quarter oil revenue rather than movement of London-based investment holdings.

Raid triumph for Israeli intelligence

(Continued from page 1)
agents, who did an extraordinary job of work.

The releasing of the hostages took less time than had been forecast, and the casualties were not as high as had been expected, he said.

When the actual raid was carried out, the Israeli attackers took only 45 seconds to kill the four pro-Palestinian hijackers who were holding the hostages in a building at the airport, General Gur told a press conference.

The hijackers hardly had the time to use their guns, he said.

The Israeli raiders then quickly located three other hijackers elsewhere in the building and "neutralised" them, he said.

The Israeli army leader also revealed that the planes refuelled in Kenya on the way back.

The raiders had been instructed not to land in Kenya if it was possible, but the pilots decided to pull out of Entebbe as quickly as they could and to refuel at Nairobi, he said.

For humanitarian reasons, the Kenyan authorities also agreed to hospitalise the most seriously wounded, Gen. Gur said.

Israel, he said, had been anxious that nobody should be able to accuse Kenya of collusion in the operation.

Gen. Gur revealed that it was in an exchange of fire with Ugandan troops that three hostages were mortally wounded and others injured.

As the Israeli troops stormed the airport building, they cried out to the hostages to stay on the floor.

Some panicked, however, and were hit as they were getting to their feet or running away, Gen. Gur said.

The general explained that 30-year-old Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Netanyahu was shot dead by a Ugandan soldier positioned in the Entebbe control tower.

Communications experts had kept the raiders in touch with headquarters and had allowed plans to be changed as necessary, Gen. Gur said.

He commented: "On the whole, we consider the operation a success."

Only one Israeli soldier was now still in hospital, with serious injuries, Gen. Gur said.



WHITE HOUSE WALTZ — Queen Elizabeth II dances with President Ford at the White House, Wednesday, following a state dinner in Her Majesty's honour. The Queen visited the White House again tonight, Thursday, where she was guest for a dinner held in the mansion's spacious gardens. (AP wirephoto).

West Germany to give Heinemann state funeral



Former President Gustav Heinemann

BONN, July 8 (R). — West German President Walter Scheel today proclaimed a state funeral for his predecessor, Gustav Heinemann, who died last night at the age of 76.

A spokesman for the president said that before the burial in the Ruhr city of Essen, an official memorial service would be held in the plenary chamber of the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) here.

Dr. Heinemann, West Germany's third president who held office from 1969 to 1974, died in Essen last night.

One of the strongest political figures in postwar Germany, Dr.

Fighting still rages in north Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)
help in persuading Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

The joint Palestinian-leftist command asked Libyan head of state Muammar Qadhafi to pass the request on to the Soviet authorities, the sources said.

The Palestinians also decided to approach the Soviet Union directly, the sources said.

A weary-looking Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad, returned to Cairo today from a week of shuttling between Damascus and Beirut in an unsuccessful bid to bring peace to Lebanon.

"Repeated ceasefire calls were agreed upon by parties of the Lebanese conflict, but were later disregarded," he said.

"Each side in the conflict thought the other would not implement them."

Mr. Riad said that he and the other members of the League's peace mission, the foreign ministers of Bahrain and Tunisia, would continue their efforts.

Asked if the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon was making any progress, Mr. Riad replied: "It is purely a force to restore peace. It cannot perform its duty while fighting is continuing and ceasefire calls are being ignored."

Mr. Riad said the main purpose of next Monday's Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Cairo was to hear a report from the peace-seeking committee and receive its recommendations on the next moves.

New Spanish cabinet critically received

MADRID, July 8 (R). — The government of new Premier Adolfo Suarez took office here today with 10 ministers getting their first taste of cabinet experience in the face of mounting political and economic problems.

In a 20-man cabinet announced last night, Premier Suarez kept seven ministers, including the four military chiefs, in the posts they held under his predecessor Carlos Arias Navarro and moved two others to new posts.

The 43-year-old prime minister introduced 10 fresh faces to a cabinet with a centre-right Christian Democratic tinge to lead Spain to general elections due next year.

But despite fears, expressed privately by Senor Arelliza and another anti-Suarez rebel, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga, that the premier would bring back leaders of the Roman Catholic lay organisation into power, there are no known members of the group in his cabinet.

UAE permanent constitution to be discussed

ABU DHABI, July 8 (R). — The Supreme Council of Rulers will meet on Monday to discuss the permanent constitution and each Emirate's contribution to the federal budget.

The meeting, which will be chaired by President Sheikh Zayed, is expected to discuss other topics such as:

A report on the UAE foreign policy prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The federal general budget.

A report by the communications ministry on air control and transport in the country.

Several laws and federal decrees.

Further measures to consolidate the union.

A source said last night that after ratification by the Supreme Council, the draft of the permanent constitution will be submitted to the Federal National Council which will convene an extraordinary session to discuss its articles.

Bad luck hits Nixons

SAN CLEMENTE, July 8 (Agencies). — Mrs. Pat Nixon wife of the former U.S. President, was admitted to hospital suffering from a probable stroke, a spokesman for Long Beach Memorial Hospital said today.

A spokesman for the Nixon family said the 64-year-old Mrs. Nixon had felt a weakness in her left side during the night and was later taken to hospital in an ambulance.

At the same time it was reported from New York that former President Richard Nixon, who was once a lawyer, was expelled from the New York State Bar.

The decision was taken by a state Supreme Court Appeals Court, which ruled four to one to disbar the former president.

Nimeiry details plan of the attack

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to establish a regime under exiled former Sudanese Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi, who was accused of leading an abortive coup in 1969.

His aim was to take over Khartoum in order to reimpose the Prophet Mohammad's "Shariah" (Islamic law).

Khartoum's International Airport opened last night for international and domestic flights after remaining closed since Friday's attack, the airport administration officer said, adding that all traffic at the airport was normal.

In Cairo, the semi-official paper Al-Ahram said 54 Sudanese politicians planning to seize power had been arrested.

The army death toll after last Friday's abortive coup in Sudan has risen to 67 plus 16 dead from the police, it was announced here today.

In a related development Egypt and Sudan, already linked by eco-

Political observers said the cabinet lacked flair, lent to the government by liberals in Arelliza and Fraga, and won a short term as a transit administration under heavy fire from the opposition.

Certainly opposition leaders critical of Senor Suarez's appointments.

"It's a grey government, the quality of certain members of the last government," said Senor Enrique Tierno Galvan, of the Popular Socialist (PSP).

"These men, with little experience, can have small nationally or internationally no solution from them to the crises on the political and economic fronts."

Communist Labour Leader Celino Camacho said: "I have hope of real democratic change from the government. It's a movement that will continue while last one stood and fell — the Spanish people too slowly in the way of freedom."

In a further development estimated 200,000 people gathered in the Basque town of Bilbao tonight chanting "amnesty" and waving Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez's national flag. Euskadi "is on the march."

Non-aligned conference open

NEW DELHI, July 8 (R). — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opened a five-day conference of information ministers and 56 countries here to discuss news exchange among non-aligned nations.

Mrs. Gandhi's special representative, Indian Minister of Information, Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, told the conference he expected the meeting to take decisions at a level which would be placed before the non-aligned nations meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, next month for formal approval.

About 30 countries are expected to be represented at the highest level at which media cooperation has been discussed within the non-aligned group so far.

Indian Information and Public Relations Minister Vidya Shukla was elected chair of the conference.

Israeli railway damaged

TEL AVIV, July 8 (R). — Traffic between Tel Aviv and Be'er Sheva in the Negev was halted today when nine waggon cars of a freight train ran off the rails, railway officials said.

They said the accident was a technical fault in the track and was not the result of guerrilla activity.

No one was hurt when two cars loaded with grain overturned. Officials said the line was operating again tomorrow.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:
— Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
— Four races for stable horses.